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The Schoolmaster Abroad.

EDITED BY SIMON SYNTAX, ESQ.

☞Teachers and friends of education are respectfully requested to send communications to the above care of "*Bedford Gazette.*"

COMMON SCHOOLS.

It has long been a matter of inquiry why the common schools are not in a more flourishing condition. There is, undoubtedly, some obstacle, and where it lies does not appear to be known by a great many who are highly interested in the public schools. And not seldom do we hear the inquiry "Why have we not better schools?" We must acknowledge that the free schools, in some parts at least, are far below a desirable standard, and there must be some cause for the defect; but, at the same time, it is certain that the cause is not embraced in the school system: though imperfect in some respects, yet, if properly conducted, it would exhibit more efficacy in a general diffusion of knowledge. It may be asked, if the system does not, in itself, include the obstacles that impede its progress, where do they exist? The answer is ready at hand, and a plain one. The opposition to the system is the sole cause of the work of education not progressing more rapidly and generally throughout the community. True, every thing has met with opposition; but, whilst other changes have outlived their opposers, it appears that the system of education by common schools, has yet, for some time, to contend with opposition. Although the opposition to the whole system is slowly diminishing, yet a portion of its regulations is as violently assailed as ever, by some who may be truly termed *anti-school* men.

Daniel Webster, the Demosthenes of America, said: "If I had as many sons as old Priam, I would send them all to the public schools." And the most eminent men at the present time regard the common schools as the only reliable means by which education can be generally accomplished. Yet, in the face of all these evidences from philosophers and statesmen in favor of the common schools, there are those who tell us that "prior to the adoption of the free schools there were *better teachers, and better scholars than now.*" This assertion is frequently made and supported by the fact, that in those days "the scholars received from *six* to eight lessons per day, though the schools were larger than most schools now." Thus the value of the labor of the teacher, and his ability to teach were estimated by the number of lessons given each day, and the teacher that could give the greatest number of lessons was the best.

As this assertion is frequently made by the opposers of the system, it may be expedient to notice it and show some of its fallacies. The assertion may be true as far as the *number* of lessons goes, but the *manner* was, undoubtedly, very defective, and is to be approved by those only who value the schools by the *number of lessons given*, and not by *the information imparted.* By taking a school of thirty pupils—and most of the schools contain more—and examining into the particulars of a school room, some of the absurdities of the statement may be exposed. No teacher, at the present day, would think of giving each pupil—taking the whole school at an average—less than three minutes for the recitation of each lesson. To give thirty pupils one lesson of three minutes to each pupil, would require one hour and a half, and to complete the whole routine of *six* lessons, would require *nine hours, three houre more than our school day embraces*, being very nearly the entire length of the day during the winter months. In a school of forty pupils it would require *twelve hours* to give each pupil *six* lessons per day of an average length of *three minutes* to each pupil: a longer time than is possible or profitable to devote to school room exercises. Yet, in spite of these facts, we hear it insisted upon that such was the manner of conducting schools prior to the present system, and upon it are based the importance of the school and the ability of the teacher. Yet we meet with many who still cry out for the *six lesson* arrangement, not thinking that "a little well done is worth more than a great deal half done." Lessons must be well gotten in order to be beneficial, and a great number of lessons precludes the possibility of getting them thoroughly.

Another of the objectionable features is the Superintendency. Despite the good it has done, and is capable of doing, it is said to be entirely useless. The principal objection to it is the *dollar* and *cent* consideration. It is necessary to watch monetary affairs closely, in some respects, but when the culture of immortal minds is connected with it, pecuniary interest should not, for a moment, be allowed to run paramount to the interest of the developing of the mental faculties of the youths of the land.

But why so much opposition to the school system? Does there not arise some benefit from it? Certainly it has accomplished much good, and to be appreciated needs only to be rightly understood. A distinguished writer said: "That is an auspicious day to any country on which the subject of training the young mind for future usefulness, and aiding it in developing its mental powers, is made the subject of serious consideration and active effort; and more to be regarded even than the day upon which statesmen and patriots meet to devise plans for sustaining our institutions of freedom, for, in a few years, those who occupy the highest stations in the gift of a free and enlightened people must yield them to those who are now school-boys." The future of any country depends a great deal upon the education of the young. The young mind must be nurtured and trained as its power is developed, and thus made capable to contemplate more difficult subjects. The happiness and prosperity of a free government are controlled by the masses; hence the importance of educating the masses, particularly in a republican government like ours. "It has been observed by Fellenburgh," says an excellent writer, "that his last hope for the liberty of Switzerland was in the reformation of her common schools. He laid aside the sword as powerless in elevating mankind and saving his country. He retired from official state duty, because he found intrigue and chicanery an overmatch for sound sense and correct taste, while the mass of men remained unenlightened. He found that mere legislative enactments were ineffectual, and that before any great and beneficial revolution in the condition of his country could be effected, a taste for education must be created; and that it must begin in early childhood." Hence we perceive that statesmen and philosophers of all ages and countries, have regarded a general diffusion of knowledge as the best means to preserve liberty, and the surest defense against tyranny. This sentiment should be more appreciated, and not only appreciated, but *acted* upon. Our peculiar institutions require a general diffusion of knowledge, and the common schools are the only means by which it can be accomplished. Yet, notwithstanding the evidence in favor of them, there are many in the community who would stop their workings. But time will show that the system is *not "a farce;"* and the day, it is hoped, is not far distant, when all opposition to them will have died out. "Like the showers of a bountiful Providence, the influence of our popular schools must be felt alike by every grade and condition of our population."

W.

☞The above excellent communication has been unavoidably crowded out for several weeks. Hereafter we shall endeavor to accommodate the friends of the column more promptly. Let us hear from "W" soon again.

ADDRESS
OF THE
Democratic State Central Committee.

—:o:—

To the Democrats, and all other Friends of the Constitution and Union in Pennsylvania.

THE Democratic State Central Committee address you upon subjects of the gravest moment. The life of our beloved country is in danger. The nation writhes under the throes of wide-spread civil war. All our patriotism, all our wealth, all our physical powers, all of whatever virtue exist in the Republic is invoked, and should be promptly afforded to save the National Constitution and the Union of the States from utter overthrow.

Is there a Pensylvanian who values the title of American citizen—who reveres the memory of the men of the revolution—who values civil and religious liberty—who abhors anarchy and despotism—or, who claims to possess a manly, patriotic heart, that is not prepared to give life, fortune and sacred honor for his country, in this, her hour of greatest need and peril. None can withhold such assurances of a just estimate of the importance of preserving the existence of our Republican institutions. We approach you with the full conviction that the *hearts* of the great body of the people of Pennsylvania are with their country in this great crisis of her destiny; that all that is needed, is to be satisfied of a feasible mode of relief and extrication, and of the most effective organization to combine all the forces that can be applied to speedily and effectually yield the happy fruits of returned peace and prosterity.

To clearly indicate the mode of relief it would appear to be proper to first determine the cause or causes of our present difficulties. Understanding the causes, it would seem to be in the order of nature, that restoration should follow upon their removal. It is not compatible with the practical efficiency of an address, such as this, to engage in any elaborate exposition or historical account of the gradual progress of antecedent causes, that have at last culminated in the dreadful results we now behold. We shall, therefore, necessarily be brief, and best discharge our purpose by a statement of facts, which you will all recognize as correct, and by assertion of propositions and conclusions which we maintain, cannot be succesfully controverted.

The troubles that are now upon us are those that the Fathers of this country foresaw might arise upon the decay of patriotism, and against which they undertook to guard by the Constitution of the United States, and the establishment thereby of what was deemed by them—and has until recently, proved to be the hramonious action of the States and the Federal Government—in their defined and just relations to each other. Washington, in his farewell address, pointed out these dangers; and, above all, indicated as the evidence of a waning attachment for the Union and as a precursor of its fall, the creation of *sectional parties.* It was in view of probable efforts in this direction that he appealed to his countrymen "to indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which link together the various parts." Had the countrymen of Washington sufficiently appreciated his patriotic warning, the wide spread civil war that now afflicts us would never have existed; but, on the contrary, we should, at this time, under the support which a most bountiful Providence is extending to us, be in the enjoyment of a degree of prosperity and happiness (we venture to assert) unequalled in the history of nations. Most unfortunately, sectional parties have grown up, begetting sectional bitterness; and already the title of American citizen begins to pale before the invasive progress of such titles as Northerner and Southerner.

Years ago, men in the North, then a very insignificant combination, began to assail our Constitution and our Union. This faction basing its opposition upon a misguided sentimentality in regard to the servitude of the negro race in the Southern States, and allowing that sentimentality to swallow up all true feelings of patriotism, and all duty as citizens, boldly proclaimed their hostility to the Constitution and the Union, which they rightly claimed recognized and was pledged not to invade the control of the States respectively over the institution of domestic slavery. Disloyal declarations such as "better no Union at all than a Union with slaveholders," became the axiomatic *dicta* of this faction, then and now (in its formidable proportions) best known as abolitionists. Without dwelling upon the progress and growth of this faction, it is too lamentably true and well known that proclaiming through its leaders their chief object to be "the utter extinction of slavery," it attained to such consequence that the people of the slaveholding states became alarmed, and began to form counter combinations to resist the threatened overthrow of what they claimed to be rights that were intended to be sacredly guarded by the constitution of the United States. At the same time there existed an insignificant, and of themselves powerless, band of disunionists in one or two of the slaveholding states, who seized upon the opportunity thus afforded by the aggressive action of the abolitionists to stimulate these counter movements. These efforts were too successful; and materials, too, for such efforts, were being continually supplied by the successes of the abolitionists. Abuse and obloquy against the slaveholder streamed out from some pulpits in the North, where the virus of abolitionism had been infused. Retaliatory epithets were indulged in by pulpits in the South against the abolitionsts. Church organizations in the Union were split up into organizations North and South. Nominations for the Presidency were made upon issues, in fainter or bolder terms involving the question of the existence or limitation of the area of slavery. The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States were resisted, its integrity assailed, and its *remodelling* avowed. These were followed by outbreaks, as illustrated by the raid of John Brown into Virginia Meantime the retaliatory and disunion movements in the South, crystalized and proclaimed the monstrous heresy that the Union was but an alliance of sovereign states, and that any one of its members might, in the exercise of an unlimited sovereignty, which was claimed for it, withdraw from such union. This heresy was designated, and as we all know, is familiarly called secessionism, and under its banner, a great and formidable combination in the slave states was rallied.

Thus were confronted two great sectional parties—the Abolitionists North, and the Secessionists South—the very antipodes of each other in their sentiments, they met on the common platform of Disunion. Each, alike, tended to overthrow the Constitution and the Union. Each alike, are the enemies of the Republic. The secessionists, claiming to act from the apprehension that the threat for "the utter abolition of slavery" would be put in execution,, succeeded by bare majorities in some cases, and by the more efficient organization of action, or majorities in others, in procuring the adoption of ordinances of Secession, or for the withdrawal of such States from the American Union as are now banded under the designation of the Confederate States Obtaining, thus, the formal organization of a government, they set at defiance the Constitution and laws of the United States, and undertook to resist their execution within the pretended jurisdiction of this revolutionary government. The Government of the United States, in strict accordance with its powers, undertook to enforce these laws and to demand obedience to them—armed resistance was at once inaugurated on the part of the Secessionists, and thus began a rebellion and civil war that has become one of gigantic proportions, and for many of its characteristics, one of the most formidable that ever existed among a civilized people. At its outset, the appeal was made to the loyal men of the North, to fly to arms, in order to uphold the Constitution and laws, and to maintain the Union. With the rapidity of magic this appeal was responded to with unbounded enthusiasm, and an armed force of over 700,000 men stood ready to obey the the summons to meet the foes of the Union. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address had said:

"I have no purpose directly *or indirectly*, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful RIGHT to do so, and I have *no inclination* to do so."—From Lincoln's Inaugural Address, March 4th, 1861.

The Congress of the United States, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, in July, 1861—

"*Resolved*, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by disunionists of Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of subjugation or conquest, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."—Adopted by both branches of Congress, July 21st, 1861, without opposition—two-thirds being Republicans.

Thus the faith of the President and Congress was pledged to every loyal man in the North, that the war was to be carried on for the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was. Under the inspiration of this high, patriotic and holy purpose, our gallant countrymen have marched to the battle-field, keeping step to the music of the Union, enduring privations and sufferings that would have utterly appalled less patriotic and devoted soldiers. The enemy, although massed in formidable bodies, and supported by an energy, skill, and munitions of war that evinced an increased concentration of sentiment in behalf of the rebellion, yet, before the mighty shock of our arms—inflicted by the soldiers of the Union—they for a time were vanquished; their forts, towns, and other strongholds were rapidly taken, and amid the shouts of the exultant and triumphant soldiery, who had enlisted for the mere purpose of re-establishing devotion to, and the protection of, our proud national ensign, the star-spangled banner there again spread out its folds. At the beginning of these successes much attachment to the Union was developed among the people where such successes occurred. It was hoped and believed that, with a few more similarly important blows inflicted upon the rebellion, that its force would have been spent, and that the people of the rebellious States, being assured that the pledges of the President and Congress would be faithfully observed, would have relaxed their efforts in behalf of their usurping government, and that the Union men of the South, and the returning sense of the inestimable value of the Union to all divisions of population there, would complete the restoration of respect and obedience to the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government.—These hopes have not been realized, and the explanation of this disappointment, in a great degree at least, is found in the evidence afforded of the terrible fact that the abolitionists in the North are determined that the white population of the South shall be exterminated or held in subjugation, and that our Government shall be overthrown, and the Union of these States finally and forever broken up.

Yes! *exterminate* the whites of the South, or govern them as a subjugated people, and *overthrow* the Government and *destroy* the Union, is their purpose And we ask your consideration for a moment, until we present to you a points, from which you will see that the inference is irresistable that this is the design of this most disloyal band.

The Constitution and the Union were early regarded by abolitionists as the barriers that stood in the way of negro emancipation. Hence the Constitution was by them denounced as "a convenant with death and an agreement with hell." So late as the 15th of June last, a portion of the members of this band, at a meeting in Massachusetts, passed a formal resolution, viz:

"Resolved, That as abolitionists, devoted to the great work of overthrowing slavery, we renew and repeat our old pledge, "No Union with Slaveholders. No support to any administration or government that permits slavery on any portion of its soil—and we value this war only as we believe it must lead to emancipation by order of the Federal authorities, or to a dissolution of the Union, which must speedily produce the same result."

It is unnecessary to even specify the prominent evidences that, from time to time, have been afforded that the abolitionists had firmly resolved upon the destruction of this Government. A few of them are found in the unconcealed avowals of several States, the repeated declarations of prominent party leaders, even in the last Presidential campaign, (see the speech delivered by Frank P. Blair, at Franklin Hall in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2nd of October, 1860, one week before the election,) in which he, quoting still higher authority, declared that the object of the Republican party was "the utter extinction of slavery." In the avowed determination to resist the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, and in such declarations as made by Senator Wade, "a Union where all men are equal, or no Union at all." Acting upon this original purpose, and upon the conviction that a return to Congress of Senators and Representatives from the Southern States would result in their overthrow, the abolitionists in the late Congress have pursued a policy that has alarmed every loyal man in the North, and forced the conviction that our gallant armies in the field, and the whole nation were to be thwarted in their patriotic purposes. The resolution above quoted, adopted by Cotigress in July, 1861, immediately after the Bull Run disaster, it was sought to re-affirm in the present Congress, through a resolution offered by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, in the following terms:

Resolved, That the unfortunate civil war into which the Government of the United States has been forced by the treasonable attempt of the Southern Secessionists to destroy the Union, should not be prosecuted for any other purpose than the restoration of the authority of the Constitution and welfare of the whole people of the United States, who are permanently involved in the preservation of our present form of Government, without modification or change.

This resolution was defeated by a motion to lay it upon the table, made by Mr. Lovejoy, by the following vote, yeas 80, nays 58. Of those who voted to thus defeat the resolution, 59 were republicans, while every Democrat excepting one, and every Border States representative, whose vote is recorded, voted in the negative.

In co-operation with this most significant declaration, by the Federal House of Representatives, we had the military emancipation proclamations of Generals Fremont and Hunter.—Along with these we had the project of Mr. Sumner, in the Senate, to blot out the State governments of the rebel States, reduce them to a territorial condition, and to govern them as such. Then followed various emancipation schemes, and among them the project of *confiscation* of slaves *nominally*, but *really* a bill to *emancipate* them. We can not probably better prove the operation of such measures upon the Southern mind, than to quote the following extract from twenty out of twenty-eight representatives from the Border Slave States to President Lincoln, in reference to his appeal to them to adopt his project, that the Federal Government should aid them with money to pay the master for his negro upon his emancipation, viz:

[Here follows an extract from the reply of the Border State Congressmen to Lincoln's Emancipation proposition, which will be found in the Gazette of August 1.]

In further prosecution of the emancipation project of the Abolitionists we have the proposition to arm and enlist the negroes as soldiers. Indeed, we are informed, from official sources, that one General in the army has already organized a full regiment of negroes. We forbear to discuss the question, whether such soldiers (?) are not a burlesque upon the name, and whether clothing and arming negroes as such, beside the waste of clothes, arms, and other supplies, is not exposing us to defeat in battle, from the clearly established fact, that the negro is utterly disqualified by nature to stand the musketry and artillery fire—not to speak of the bayonet charge—of modern warfare. The subject has infinitely greater proportions when regarded in its effect to discourage enlistments by our own race; resulting from the commendable repugnance of the white man to be placed upon an equality of military rank with the negro.

And not the least objectionable consideration is the fact, that this inferior race having their minds and passions inflamed by the tales of real or imaginary wrongs which Abolitionism is too careful to impart to them, will, with arms in their hands, perpetrate the atrocities of "the indiscriminate slaughter of all ages, sexes, and conditions"—barbarity in warfare—of which our ancestors complained against Great Britain who had employed against them the "merciless Indian savages."

The history of negro wars and insurrections in St. Domingo, and other West India Islands, is replete with the barbarities of rapine and slaughter of helpless women and infants, that shock the sensibilities of the lowest development of humanity in the white man. And yet, should the negroes in the Southern States be employed and armed by the Federal Government against the white population, then the atrocities of the West India Islands we may naturally expect to be repeated here only on a vastly more extended scale. Against such a fiendish policy would not the moral sensibilities of all the whites of the Northern States who have not become brutalized by the devilishness of Abolitionism, be most painfully shocked, but the whole civilized world would condemn us, and probably in the cause of humanity, rise to stay atrocities so disgraceful.

But what sane man can doubt that under such policy the last spark of Union sentiment in the South would be extinguished, and the entire Southern population become united as one person against the Goverement? It were the merest folly to suppose otherwise! How then would such fighting bring back the revolted States into the Union? Can the 8,000,000 of white people there be held under our republican form of Government, in subjugation? Is it believed that the people of the North can be maddened into the effort for the extermination of 8,000,000 of people, with whom we have hitherto lived in a Union held together by fraternal members of our both place are now bound in ties of consanguinity? If we were to exhaust all our physical resources and all our pecuniary means, could we, if we would, accomplish such purpose of extermination? Can we hold the Southern States or people in subjugation without overthrowing our Constitution and the Union; without, in fact, establishing a government the most despotic?

We need not answer for you these inquiries. We know what must be the response of every mind not demented by Abolitionism.

Have we not shown, then, the policy of Abolitionism, if carried out, is the overthrow of our Constitution and Union? That Abolitionists are the enemies of the Republic? Believing we have done so, it remains to inquire, What is the relief for us in this our hour of gloom for our beloved country? We answer: Remove the *causes;* remove Abolitionism and Secessionism. Put down the former at the ballot-box; put down the latter (backed by the force of arms) by force of arms. In the execution of the latter, that the Government shall stand by its plighted faith—to conduct the war to uphold the Constitution and the Union, and not as Abolitionism would have it, to make disunion complete and to overthrow the Constitution! As Pennsylvanians, you have possibly a greater stake in the preservation of the Union than the people of any other State. Should the co-operative, yet, in some sense hostile movements of Abolitionism and Secessionism succeed, and disunion becomes an established fact, Pennsylvania, owing to her peculiar geographical position, would be exposed to the desolation and become the battle field of the conflicting forces that might undertake to settle all questions that would remain as the heritage of disunion.

These, however, we forbear now to contemplate; for we are unable to believe that "that God who presides over the destinies of nations" will permit such a terrible dispensation to befall us. We are unwilling to believe that the people of the free States will ever become so maddened as to aid the spirit of Abolitionism, that seems now to brood over us like some evil genius, that would control us to our destruction. It cannot be that we are to have a doom worse than befell Babylon after she had "become the habitation of devils and the hold of every foul spirit."

The only excuse offered by Abolitionism for its policy, is the plausible fallacy that "slavery is the cause of our threatened disunion." To those who look only to immediate and proximate causes, this position is captivating; but to those who remember that the original Union, which waged the war of the Revolution, was made up of thirteen slaveholding States; that the Union at the time of the adoption of the present Constitution, consisted of twelve slaveholding to one free State, it is very plain, that instead of slavery producing disunion that, unless it had been recognized and the faith of the whole people pledged for its protection, this Union would have never existed.

It would be as reasonable to argue that houses and money should be exterminated because so long as they exist there will be incendiaries and thieves, as to argue that slavery should be destroyed, because so long as it exists there will be Abolitionists. Houses and money are not more clearly and decidedly recognized by the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government, as subject to the laws and protection of the States where they exist, than is the right of the master to the services of his negro slave in states where negro slavery is recognized. Incendiaries and thieves no more violate the recognized rights of others when they burn houses and commit robbery, than do the Abolitionists when, by the under ground rail road and other devices, they deprive the slaveholder of the South of that property to which the Constitution and laws of his State, as well as those of the United States guarantee protection. If in the attempt to commit arson or robbery, life is taken, it is murder in the first degree; so too it is murder of the same grade to take life in the unlawful attempt to deprive the owner of his rights in the services of his negro. And here, too, we will remark that the present war, if Abolitionists should succeed in diverting it from its proper purpose of upholding the Constitution and the Union, and prostituting it to their cherished object of freeing negroes by killing white men, would become an atrocious murderous war, that would justly subject all who give it such direction to the penalty of the law imposed against the highest of crimes.

The policy of Abolitionists, therefore, is not only unsupported by one tenable ground, even for its palliation, but judged by its objects and its effects, it is in the highest degree criminal and disloyal. By eradicating Abolitionism, we remove not only sectionalism from the North, but the cause of sectionalism in the South.

The fall of Abolitionism, we verily believe, would in a short time be attended by the fall of Secessionism. Although the imaginary advantages of a Southern Confederacy, entertained by many in the revolted States, has secured for it unconditional supporters, yet the desolation that has already attended upon their efforts at separation, the continued pressure of our arms, and the recollections of the blessings of the Union, will, upon the removal of the cause of Southern Sectionalism, revive their sentiments of nationality.

We believe that upon the substantial extinction of Abolitionism, the Union certainly can be restored, but that without such extinction it never can be. It is, therefore, quite as essential that the energies of the loyal men of the North be directed against the Abolition foes of the Union as it is against Secession foes. It remains therefore only to inquire in what way can these energies be most effectively directed to accomplish the desired purpose? We reply only ocratic party. There is no other thoroughly loyal party in the land; it has always been national; it is the only party that has no affiliation or sympathy with sectionalism—North or South—it is the only party in Pennsylvania, that is not in the sympathy or support of such friends as Wade, Sumner, Greely, Philips, Lovejoy, and Wilmot. The national men who supported Bell and Everett in the late Presidential canvass, we believe, may now be counted in the ranks of the Democratic party. The only other political organization in this State is the enemy of the Democratic party, who has rallied once more under the designation of the People's Party. This party held their Convention at Harrisburg on the 17th instant, and their true character is abundantly shown in that in their resolutions they eulogize and sustain Senator Wilmot, while they condemn Senator Cowan, both by the homage paid to Mr. Wilmot, and by refusing to Mr. Cowan even the meed of "faint praise." The distinguishing feature in the political course of those two Senators, it is well known, is, that Mr. Wilmot has supported the extremest Abolition measures of the present Congress, whilst Mr. Cowan has won the admiration and confidence of every Union-loving patriot in the land by his honest and fearless opposition to these measures—measures that tended to make Disunion perpetual.

Can any loyal man in the State, therefore, hesitate which of the two political organizations is entitled to his support? The standard bearers selected by the Democratic State Convention are in every respect deserving of your confidence.

Isaac Slenker, Esq., our candidate for Auditor General, is a gentleman of distinguished ability and spotless reputation. He is a native of York county, Pennsylvania—born of German parents, and who were tillers of the soil. The early political course and well-tried integrity of Isaac Slenker, is known to many of the people of Pennsylvania. In 1834 he was elected to represent Union and Northumberland counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania; and while too many Senators in that body yielded to the influences that were employed by the late Bank of the U. States to obtain its charter from a Pennsylvania Legislature, Isaac Slenker, with eleven others, as honest men, resisted these influences, and won the reputation of faithful among the faithless. He was upon the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and took an active part in the revision of our civil code. At the expiration of his Senatorial term, Mr. Slenker returned again to the practice of his profession as a lawyer, and since then he has been out of public position, except that in 1856 he was one of the Presidential Electors on the Democratic ticket in this State. Mr. Slenker is

a gentleman of commanding abilities; highly exemplary in his habits of life; of great industry and purity of character.

Col. James P. Barr, our candidate for Surveyor General, is the editor and proprietor of the Pittsburg *Post*, a newspaper that since Mr. Barr's connection with it, has ever been the advocate of sound National principles. During the present civil war the *Post* has ably advocated the prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. At the same time it has been unsparing in its hostility to that disloyal party or combination that has sought to prostitute such war to the mere purpose of negro emancipation, and to that policy in conducting it that necessarily tends to make disunion perpetual, and to permanently destroy our republican form of government. Mr. Barr, like Mr. Slenker, is a Pennsylvanian by birth—born in the county of Westmoreland—is a practical printer—has raised himself to a proud political and business position by his industry and energetic character, and is a gentleman of promptness and integrity in all his private and political relations.

While our candidates have great reason to entertain a just pride that they have been selected as the standard-bearers of a great national party, struggling to maintain the Union and the Constitution against dangerous and insidious assaults of their enemies, still, that the party may well congratulate itself that it is so worthily represented in its standard-bearers.

Fellow countrymen: a great issue is before you. It involves the momentous consideration, whether our Constitution and Union shall be preserved; or whether abolition foes North, or Secession foes South, shall destroy them! Every patriot in the land should know and feel that the only chance for the preservation of our present Government, its Constitution and the Union based theron, is in the success of the Democratic party in the free States at the next election! If we fail, then all is lost, and the hitherto glorious fabric of our once great Government, will fall into the abyss of anarchy, or else upon its ruins a despotism will be reared.

In either event our future will be marked in desolated homes, ruined fortunes, the deprivation of personal liberty and personal security, and very possibly our soil and our streams be reddened with the blood of our own people. In such circumstances we appeal to every loyal Pennsylvanian to do his duty, by giving his energies, his influence, and his vote to insure the success of the nominees of the Democratic party.

By order of the Committee.

F. W. HUGHES, Ch'n.

Philadelphia, July 29th, 1862.

Important Order from the Secr'y of War.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 14.—The following order has just been received by the governor:—

Ordered, First, That after the 15th day of this month, bounty and advance pay shall not be paid to volunteers for any new regiments, but only to volunteers for the new regiments now in the field and volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing but not yet full.

Second. Volunteers to fill up the new regiments now organizing, will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the 23d day of this month, and if not completed by that time the incomplete regiments will be consolidated [illegible] to fill up the old regiments will be received and paid the bounty and advanced pay until the first day of September.

Fourth. The draft for three hundred thousand militia, called for by the President, will be made on Monday, the 1st day of September, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., and 4 and 5 o'clock P. M., amd continue from day to day, between the same hours, until completed.

Fifth. If the old regiments should not be filled up by volunteers before the first day of September a special draft will be ordered for the deficiency.

Sixth. The exigencies of the service requires that officers now in the field should remain with their commands; and no officer now in the field in the Regular or the Volunteer service, will, under any circumstances, be detailed to accept a new command.

By order of the President,

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

The True Story from Cumberland Gap.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.

Capt. J. A. Terry, Division Quartermaster, just arrived from Cumberland Gap, which he left on the 12th, at noon, reports that DeCoursey's brigade was attacked by Stevenson's rebel division on the 9th, at Tazewell, Tenn., and that Col. Cochran's Fourteenth Kentucky regiment, whipped four rebel regiments. Cochran held his fire until the enemy were within 150 yards; and checked their advance.

The Federal loss was 3 killed and 15 wounded, and 57 of the Sixteenth taken prisoners. We took a rebel Lieutenant Colonel prisoner, whom we exchanged for the 57 prisoners.

The rebel officers admitted a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We took 213 wagon loads of forage and 70 horses. We lost the knapsacks of two regiments.

There has been no fight at Big Creek Gap, as reported, nor any other engagement in the vicinity of the Gap or Tazewell than the foregoing. All the reports of the cutting to pieces of Gen. Carter's and Col. Bard's forces by the rebels are utterly false.

Gen. Morgan has thanked DeCoursey and Cochran for their gallantry.

The Knoxville papers give a list of 109 rebels killed at Tazewell.

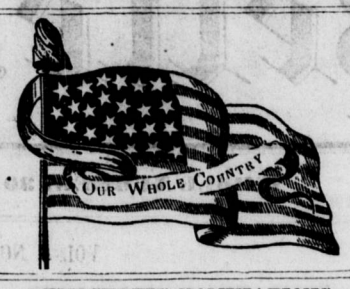
SOLDIERS PAY IN 1814.—It is stated that the drafted men of 1814 received no bounty, but on the contrary, had to furnish their own equipments including gun, knapsack, canteen, cartridge box and twenty-four rounds of ammunition. Their pay from government eight dollars per month. Offers of substitutes were numerous, but very few accepted.

☞There is a beautiful legend illustrating the blessedness of performing our duty at whatever cost to our own inclination. A beautiful vision of our Saviour had appeared to a monk, and in silent bliss he was gazing upon it. The hour arrived at which it was his duty to feed the poor of the convent. He lingered not in his cell to enjoy the vision, but left it to perform his humble duty. When he returned, he found the blessed vision still waiting for him, and uttering these words:—"Hadst thou staid [illegible] have fled."

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : AUGUST 22, 1862.



DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. ISAAC SLENKER,
OF UNION COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. JAMES P. BARR,
OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN CESSNA, Bedford Borough.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,
SAMUEL KETTERMAN, Bed. Bor.

DIS. ATTORNEY,
JOHN PALMER, Bedford Bor.

COMMISSIONER,
ANDREW CRISMAN, Napier tp.

POOR DIRECTOR,
SOLOMON REIGHARD, S. Spring tp.

AUDITOR,
JOHN H. BARTON, E. Prov. tp.

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in the Presbyterian church of this place on next Sabbath. The sermon on Sabbath morning will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Paxton, of Pittsburg.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democracy of Bedford county, will meet in MASS CONVENTION, at the Court House, in Bedford, on

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1, for the purpose of ratifying Democratic nominations, and re-iterating their oft-repeated pledges to the "Constitution As It Is," and the "Union As It Was," to renew their solemn protest against Abolition and its natural consequence, Secession, and to vindicate the Democratic party from the aspersions falsely cast upon it by Abolition traitors in the North, the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

Rally, Democrats! Friends of Constitutional Liberty, to the rescue! Come from your farms and your workshops, come from mountain and valley, come ye who in the dark future of our country, must bear the heat and burden of the day, and strike one more blow for liberty and law, for the safety of your homes, the protection of your property, the security of your lives!

"Come as the winds come
When forests are rended!
Come as the waves come,
When navies are stranded!"

Advance Terms, &c.

Our subscribers should remember that if they want to get their paper at the advance rate of $1.50 per annum, they must pay *now* or within three months from the present date. Paying at the end of six months, or just before the year is up, is not *paying in advance*. The coming court will afford a good opportunity for advance paying subscribers to send in their money. We would also ask those who are in arrears to call and settle. Of course we do not refer to regular paying subscribers. We mean those who owe us for two, three or more years. We must pay our debts and find it impossible to do so without money. Friends, let not our appeal be in vain!

The Democratic Address.

We refer our readers, with pride and pleasure, to the address of the Democratic State Committee, published in this issue of the Gazette. It is a paper well worthy the perusal of every citizen and one that will receive the hearty endorsement of every true and sincere patriot. It traces the causes of the present unhappy war to their source and in so doing simply indicates the truth of history. It shows how secession has been intensified in the South by the insane measures and movements of Abolitionists in the North, and thus only reiterates what the leading Union men of the Border States, in and out of Congress, have stated from time to time. It proposes to cure the evil of Disunion by crushing armed rebellion by force of arms and by putting down Abolition conspiracies against the Government by the peaceful means of the ballot-box. The address is ably written and cannot fail to prove beneficial to the politics of the State and the country. Let it be read, circulated and discussed, so that the people may have light.

War Meeting.

A large and enthusiastic war meeting, was held on Tuesday evening last, in front of Col. Hafer's hotel. Speeches were made by Maj. Tate, John Cessna, Esq., J. S. Stewart, (of Huntingdon) J. Palmer Esq., and Maj. Jno. Filler.

☞The Bedford English School has been postponed till after the draft. It will begin on Monday, Sept. 8th.

☞Hon. Moses M'Lean of Gettysburg, accompanied by his daughter, is at present on a visit to this place and stopping at the Mengel House.

☞R. D. Barclay, Esq., has been appointed Commissioner for this county to superintend the enrollment and draft of the militia. The Assessors for the several districts will be announced in a few days.

☞The "Republican" Senatorial Conferees for this district, met at the Washington Hotel, in this place, on Tuesday last, and after protracted balloting, and vigorous button-holing, nominated our old friend, Maj. Alex. Stutzman, of Somerset. We are sorry that so clever a gentleman as Maj. Stutzman, should be unfortunate enough to become a "Republican" candidate at the coming election. But if he is determined to sacrifice himself, we can't help it.

☞We are pleased to observe among the graduates at the recent commencement of Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, the name of our young friend D. M. Kemerer, of Schellsburg. Mr. K. delivered a poem at Commencement and we are informed stood high in his class.

☞The editors of the Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* have been arrested and lodged in prison, without a trial, on the charge that hand-bills calling upon negroes to enlist, were printed at their office. These bills, it turns out, were gotten up by a few boys, without the consent or knowledge of the imprisoned editors. At the same time, Jim Lane and others are engaged in attempts at raising negro companies, whilst Wendell Phillips, Parker Pillsbury, and other abolitionists, are making speeches and publishing articles to prevent enlistments of white soldiers. Yet these latter are suffered to go at large, in unrestrained freedom, not even so much as receiving a rebuke from the administration journals. Is this *quite* fair?

☞Came very near swearing—the Huntingdon candidate and his conferees after the Republican nomination for Senator was made known. Take it coolly, boys! "There is cheating in all trades except ours!"

☞Without an owner—one certain ticket voted on the last ballot during the sittings of the late Republican Senatorial Conference.—Though *cast*, it seems to have been an *outcast*.

NAPIER TP., Bedford Co., Aug. 18, '62.

MR. EDITOR:—

Fearing you might think that I had gone to the "Southern Skedaderacy," or some other place equally as bad,—if any such there be—I have concluded to let you know that such is not the case, and that "I still live."

Having nothing of much importance to communicate, I must confine myself to a few local facts. The busy time of harvest has passed away at last, and the farmers all appear glad of it. Though late, yet the harvest was good, and also lengthy; owing to the scarcity of hands, as Uncle Sam—Abe rather—has taken away a number of men who would still "dance to the tune of the scythe and the rake." But the work is not all done yet. The earth, in performing its annual revolutions, causes a change of seasons, and consequently a change of avocation. The farmers are busily engaged preparing the soil for the reception of seed, which in due time will bring another harvest; and present appearance indicates that a large area will be sown.

Considerable excitement prevails in the community in consequence of the late requisitions for troops. The *realities* of war are now beginning to be sensibly felt, and those who, in the commencement of the war, so confidently asserted that "the rebellion would be put down in *six months*," appear to be the most alarmed: magnitude than they expected. But all are hoping for the best, and preparing for the worst. It is evident that blood and treasure must be poured out, the former like water, and the latter like sand, ere we can expect to see the Union as it was, and the stars and stripes floating over every foot of soil from Maine to the utmost limits of Florida and Texas.

But I am digressing. The citizens of Fishertown and vicinity had a fine Sabbath School celebration the 16th inst. This place is situated in St. Clair township, on the "Valley Road" leading from Schellsburg to Gideon D. Trout's "Spring Mill," about six and a half miles from the former place and two from the latter, and about ten miles north-west of Bedford. It is surrounded by a fertile, well cultivated and wealthy district, and contains seven dwelling houses, one blacksmith shop, one store, a school-house, and a nice church, situated on a beautiful eminence. On the morning of the 16th, groups of happy children—rendered doubly so by the prospect in view—with their faces beaming with innocent smiles, were seen wending their way toward the church; conversing, as they went, about the rich treat, the pleasant time, and much pleasure in store for them.

Not only children assembled, but the young man of firm step, the rosy-cheeked lass, tripping lightly as a gazelle, the gray haired sire and matron, with tottering step, whose cheek was furrowed by the cares of life, and whose brow was whitened by the frosts of many winters, all commingled in the throng, to participate in the exercises, or to be idle spectators. The scholars, having assembled at the church, were formed in a procession, followed by the spectators, and

"*With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,*
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us,"

all marched to the shrill notes of the fife and the stirring sound of the drum to a beautiful grove on the farm of J. O. Hoover. Here a large table was spread with abundance of the necessaries and luxuries of life—gotten up in the most approved style. After all preliminary arrangements were made, Wm. Kirk, Esq., was called upon to address the audience. He responded in a brief, but eloquent speech, and was followed by Mr. Thomas Ridenour. After the singing of a hymn the members of the school were invited to partake of the rich repast spread before them, as tokens of the esteem the parent's held for the labor and conduct of the children during the school, and the efforts of the superintendent and teachers to train up the children "in the way they should go." Although a large number of spectators had assembled, yet the committee seemed to anticipate their wants, and abundance was supplied for all. Even the appetite of the most voracious epicure could have been here appeased. In short, it was a rich treat, and much praise is due the committee for the regulations, and the ladies for their labor in preparing the repast with which the table was so profusely covered. The "American Cook Book" would be a superfluous article in their hands. After an opportunity had been offered for all to obtain a portion of the staff of life, the table was cleared, and the children sought enjoyment by assembling in groups and engaging in the sportive, but innocent amusements of childhood. Ladies and gentlemen exercised their social faculties by discussing the various topics of the day, and assembling in the shade of the giant oaks, that

"——— *high in heaven*
Mingled their mossy boughs ——,"

to listen to the stirring music that occasionally rent the air.

But there was one feature, not visible on former occasions of the same kind, viz: the lamentable condition of our country. The dreadful realities of the past, the gloomy aspect of the present, and serious forebodings of the future, appeared occasionally to depict themselves in gloom upon many countenances. But finally concluding to "let the dead past bury its dead," every body seemed gay and happy as ever.

During the whole day the utmost good order prevailed, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the occasion. At length the assemblage was formed into a procession again, and marched off the ground, and dismissed; none present having reason to exclaim *diem perdidi!* but all being convinced that

"*Life is not an empty dream.*" AJAX.

[For the Gazette.]

MR. EDITOR:—

I send herewith an extract from a letter written by Rev. Dr. Marks, a Presbyterian clergyman, now a chaplain in one of the Pennsylvania regiments, who was taken prisoner during the battle before Richmond. The extract refers to Adjutant O. H. Gaither, who died in a temporary hospital near Richmond. It appears from Dr. Marks' letter, that Mr. Gaither lived until Thursday, the 17th of July. It was supposed that he died instantaneously, from a wound received on the 30th of June. The deceased was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church in this place. He shrunk from no duty. He was true to God, to himself, and his country. Some of us will never forget the fervency of his addresses at the throne of grace when he led the devotions of the people assembled for social prayer. He was also a teacher in the Sabbath School, from the time he connected himself with the church, until he left us for the seat of war. Our friend died in the service of his country; in the cause of humanity, beneficent government, and religion. We mourn his early death. We loved him as a brother. We had hoped that God would restore him to his place in our community and in the church. But he is gone, we believe, to a higher sphere of activity and enjoyment, to the general assembly and church of the first born, which are enrolled in heaven. There we hope to meet him, and join hands again where separation is unknown. A letter received from our dear friend, shortly before his death, closes with the following sentence: "If it is God's will that I should fall in this war, I trust he will take me to himself, where the clash of arms shall be heard no more." R. F. S.

In one of these houses (a farm house near the scene of battle) I found Adjutant Gaither, of the 10th Reserves. The hospital was under the care of Dr. Donnelly, of the 3d Reserves, who had nobly volunteered to remain on the battle-field with our wounded men. When I entered the room where Adjutant Gaither was lying, I was much struck by his appearance; his face expressed fine culture and education, and purity and elevation of character. These impressions were confirmed by subsequent acquaintance. He was wounded in the right breast, the ball passing through the body. He had been left for dead, but was found alive by some of the Confederate soldiers, and borne to this house. He told me in my first interview that he had been praying to God that some minister of the Gospel might be sent to his dying bed, to counsel him. God had answered his prayer. He had been for years a member of the Presbyterian Church, and during his life in the army he had not forsaken his Savior. I have seldom witnessed a more impressive scene. The dying officer, fanned and upheld by enemies; the floor of the room covered with wounded men in every posture of interest, or distress—some listening with the greatest anxiety, and others too absorbed in their pains to hear anything. In the presence of them all, he bore his testimony, as a dying man, to the righteousness of our cause; that he had no regrets over his early death, for he died for his country. He likewise spoke of his hope as a sinner in the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ; of his painful sense of unworthiness, and that he had accomplished so little of any value, but that he was not withal afraid to die, for Christ his Redeemer was mighty to save; and not by works of righteousness, but by his mercy and grace he saved us. At the same time he indited a letter to his parents, full of gratitude and thankfulness for the past, and hope for the future, and of joyful expectation of an eternal union in heaven.

This was on Saturday, the 5th of July. I returned on Monday, and found that while many whom I had seen on my first visit were gone, the Adjutant had revived and breathed with less painfulness; but he was not hopeful of the end, but felt assured he must die. I bade him farewell, with no expectation of ever seeing him again. But when I reached Richmond, and at 11 o'clock at night was marched into Prison No. 1, I was greeted by many familiar voices; and as I turned the light which I bore in my hand to the faces, I found many whom I had first seen on the field of death. To one of these officers, when I had spoken to him and congratulated him on his safety in Richmond, I said: "And the Adjutant?" "He's there," said his friend, pointing to a camp bedstead, on which the wounded man was lying. I approached him; he grasped my hand, and blessed God that he again saw me. He again assured me that he could not live; that the conflict was all over, and he now longed to be in the bosom of his Savior; that he felt no fear nor apprehension of the future. This was Sunday, the 13th of July; he did not materially change for the worse until Wednesday following, when it became plain he was passing from us. On Thursday morning, the 17th, he called me to him and said the struggle was nearly over; that his faith in Christ continued unwavering. He asked me to pray with him, and commend his departing spirit to his Redeemer. Nearly the last words he uttered were: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, and henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, &c., &c.

As I repeated the first words of the 23d Psalm, he took up the words and repeated much of the Psalm, saying, with an eye brightened apparently by the light of another world, and a smiling face, "Though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me, and thy rod and staff comfort me." His end was peace. About 2 o'clock, P. M., he passed from us, and went up, we hope, from the blood-stained garments, to be clothed in the spotless robes of the glorified.

Thus died a young man of the greatest promise, whom to know was to love; who, if God had been pleased to continue him with us, would have been an honor to his family and State. He lies amidst a great throng of his countrymen, in the Potters Field of Richmond, and from their graves go up an appeal to the God of justice, to remember and avenge.

A simple board, with his name and address, marks the place where he lies.

Petty Tyranny.

HARRISBURG, PA, August 6.—Brig. Gen. Wadsworth, Provost Marshal of the District of Columbia, arrived here at an early hour this morning, and acting under orders from the War Department arrested the editors and publishers of the *Patriot and Union*, on the charge of issuing posters of a treasonable character and calculated to embarrass and retard recruiting throughout the States. The whole party left for Washington at eight this morning.

The following is the "poster in question, which was printed and posted up at various places in the city of Harrisburg, on Monday morning last:

"The great General James Lane has arrived in this city to-day, and will address the colored citizens of Harrisburg in front of the Market House at four o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. Men and Brethren come, come along! The Government having granted permission to raise two COLORED REGIMENTS, he will be able to swear in all able bodied colored men who may offer, and he confidently expects to raise one company in this place. Arms, equipments, uniforms, pay, rations, and bounty the same as received by white soldiers, *and no distinction will be made.* Come one, come all!"

☞We since learn that the editors of the *Patriot* have been consigned to a prison in Washington City. We think history is without a parallel for such petty tyranny. The joke could honestly be construed to be nothing but a fling at the cry just now making by the abolition press in favor of enlisting negroes. If the editors of the *Patriot and Union* were guilty of an attempt to retard volunteering how much more guilty are such papers as the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and New York *Tribune*, that daily advocate the enlistment of negroes; Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island who has accepted several regiments of negroes, and Jim Lane who had declared his intention to do the same thing. But a few days ago the Republican press of Pittsburg announced with a flourish of triumph that Jim Lane had been authorized by the President to raise a regiment of colored volunteers. Why were they not arrested. We think the acceptance of negro soldiers would retard volunteering, and therefore he that earnestly recommends it is doing the Union a great wrong and he that discountenances it, by a burlesque or otherwise, doing good. By this petty act of partizan tyranny the Republicans tacitly acknowledge that their advocacy of negro enlistments is for the purpose of injuring the cause. If it is treason to create the impression that negroes *are* to be accepted it cannot be patriotic to urge their acceptance!

The determination of those in power appears to be to let abolitionists utter treason whenever and wherever they please, but to rule the Democracy with a rod of iron. We would be the first to condemn any thing calculated to dissuade those who wish to do so, from volunteering, but in view of the fact that almost every republican paper in the country loudly advocated the acceptance of negro volunteers, we cannot but regard this instance of despotism as equal to any found in Europe, and this arrest as establishing a precedent for the arrest of any democratic editor who honestly exposes the policy of the Republican party. If this is the intention of the Government we are to-day many degrees nearer an absolute despotism than in the worst days of the "alien and sedition laws."

[*Washington Review.*

The Enrollment of the Militia.

THE COUNTIES TO RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF EXTRA ENLISTMENTS.

The following additional regulation for the enrollment and draft of the militia was issued to-day:—

Ordered, Eighth, That in filling all requisitions for militia, the quota of the several States will be apportioned by the Governors among the several counties, and where practicable, among the subdivisions of counties, so that allowances shall be made to such counties and subdivisions for all volunteers heretofore furnished by them and mustered into the service of the United States, and whose stipulated term of service shall not have expired.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.
The Reported Capture of the Union Army Revived.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—The times has a special dispatch from Memphis, dated the 13th, which states that a battle commenced on the 13th, at Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap, between the rebel forces under Stevenson, numbering 10,000 to 15,000, and the Federal force of that place, numbering, 3,000.

A movement was made on the front by Stevenson, while General Burton gained the rear by force marches and surrounded the federal forces. A desperate fight of four hours ensued, terminating in the surrender of the Federals. They were driven by superior numbers in front, and when in full retreat were assailed by the flanking force of the rebels. The rebels are thus in possession of East Tennessee again.

The dispatch says that the next move will be on Buell with an overthrowing force—that Beauregard is at Chattanooga co-operating with Bragg—their combined forces being not less than 70,000.

A Vicksburg letter says that the streets are beginning to assume their former lively appearance. Refugees are returning to open their places of business, and that all the damages to the city by the Federal shells will be repaired within a month.

Gen. Pope's Army—Jackson Retired from the Rapidan.

IN CAMP NEAR CEDAR RUN, Aug. 18.—Scouts report that no heavy force of rebels is within ten miles of this point, and it is believed that Jackson has gone in some other direction and may appear where he is least expected.

The slight skirmish took place on Saturday between the Ninth New York Cavalry and the enemy at the Rapidan. Colonel Caroll, acting brigadier general, was wounded in the breast yesterday while visiting the pickets at the ford near Rapidan Station by one of the rebel pickets, who are continually firing at our own.

Latest News!

General McClellan has evacuated Harrison's Landing. His advance was at Williamsburg when last heard from.

Defeat of Rebels in Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, August 15.—Reports from White River say that General Hovey's division had a fight on Monday near Clarendon, Arkansas. The Federal force consisted of six regiments of infantry and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and a part of General Hindman's brigade. The battle raged fiercely for some time with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of 700 prisoners. No further particulars have been received.

SHORT BUT EXPRESSIVE DIALOGUE.—"John, where is your master to-day?"

"Oh, he's off, sir, recruiting."

"Recruiting, is he? that's good! where's he recruiting?"

"Up in the White Mountains, sir, recruiting his health."

"Ah! he's sick, is he? What's the matter?"

"He took cold on account of the draft."

"That's bad; then he won't go to the war?"

"Oh, no, sir! he's too 'Wide-awake.'"—*Boston Courier.*

Attention, Soldiers! Protect your Health!—No sensiable man will leave the City without a supply of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT. For wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per Box or pot. 225

—MARRIED—

PRICE—RIPLEY.—At the Pattonsville Parsonage, on Thursday, August 14th, 1862, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. Alexander J. Price and Miss Margaret Ellen Ripley, all of Morrison's Cove, this County.

HAYES—COOK.—At the Presbyterian Manse in Bedford, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., by Rev. Robert F. Sample, MR. JAMES HAYES to MISS REBECCA ANN COOK, both of Yellow Creek, Bedford co.

STEINMAN—ECKARD.—On the 17th inst., by the Rev J. Zimmerman, Mr. John Steinman to Miss Rebecca Eckhard, both of Union Tp.

—DIED—

MACKAY.—On the 14th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. Mulnix, of Snake Spring tp., Mrs. Maria Mackay, aged 49 yrs., 10 mo., 27 days.

Deceased was born in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill co., Pa., in the year 1812. In early life she united herself with the Ger. Ref. Church, in the town of her nativity, a relation she sustained until her death. Her daily deportment corresponded with the profession she had made of faith in Christ, and no one can say aught of her that would partake of evil. Her last illness was of short duration; a day or two previous to her death, she being engaged in her regular household duties though thus suddenly taken away. Yet her friends mourn not as those that have no hope.

M. L. SMITH.

SHARTZER.—On the 1st inst., Elizabeth Shartzer, wife of Jac. Shartzer of Bedford tp., aged 60 years, 10 months.

Deceased after a protracted and severe illness, calmly fell asleep in Jesus. She had no fears of death. She felt that death had lost its sting with her. Her remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of relations and friends. M. L. S.

☞CAMP MEETING for Bedford Circuit will commence (D V.) on Friday, September 5th, on ground near Bloody Run. Friends from neighboring appointments are cordially invited to tent with us, as well as the public generally, to participate in the exercises of worshiping God in Nature's own sanctuary.

JAMES C. CLARKE,
P. in C. of Bedford C't.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed on the estate of Abraham Shaffer, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB L. MAY,
August, 22d.—6ts* Adm'r.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Edward Kerr, late of West Providence tp., deceased, having been granted the subscriber residing in said tp., all persons indebted do said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY KERR,
E. F. KERR,
Aug. 22d—6ts* Exo'rs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscriber, on the estate of James Richison late of Broad Top tp., deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE W. RICHISON,
Aug. 22d—6ts* Adm'r

LIST OF GRAND JURORS,

Drawn for September Term, (Monday 1,) 1862.

Jacob H. Wright, Esq., foreman, Emanuel Shearer, George W. Gump. Isaac Mengel, Samuel Ickes, Samuel Snavely, William Yost, Josiah A. Border, John Kegg, Jacob Hillegass, Samuel Dubbs, John Whetstone, Jacob Koontz, Valentine Freet, John Dasher, Jacob Kegarice, Geo. Amick, Daniel Burger, John Hoenstine, Emanuel Statler, Michael Stock, Edward Pearson, Geo. Beckley, Jeremiah Weight.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS,

Drawn for September Term, [1st Monday, 1st day] 1862.

Richard Langdon, Thomas Hughes, Wm. Little, Thomas McCoy, A. L. Beckhœffer, John May, David Sparks, Levi Devore, Castleton Ake, Samuel Working, Jeremiah Gordon, Hezekiah May, Wm. Deatrick, Michael Lutz, Michael Wyant, Thomas Steel, Moses Shaw, Samuel James, Philip Reilinger, Joseph Imler, Uriah Adams, Samuel Moses, Wm. S. Lingenfelter, Jeremiah Black, Edward Kerr, Jacob Lashley, Henry P. Diehl, John Bridges, James Rea, jr., John Zook, Frederick Hildebrand, Joseph R. Durborrow, John W. Crisman, Michael Hillegas, Thomas Blackburn, Peter Ewalt, Daniel B. Troutman, Isaac Reighard.

August 8, 1862.

NEW GOODS.

P. A. REED has just received a large assortment of

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

☞Call and see for yourselves.

August 1, 1862.

AYER'S PILLS.

ARE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX, OR FIVE BOXES FOR $1.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell Mass.

—::o::—

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

IS a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. Such a remedy is surely wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found in the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOLOREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Price $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles in one package, $5.

Bedford Aug't. 1st, 1862.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Having made such arrangements as enable me to procure at once Pensions, Bounty Money, Back pay, &c., I beg to call the attention of those interested, to the following:—All disabled soldiers, the widows or miner children of soldiers, who die or have been killed in the service, are entitled to pensions; the widows or other legal heirs of soldiers who die or are killed in the service, are entitled to the $100 bounty.

☞All claims are carefully examined by the department, and it is of the greatest importance, to claimants, to employ none but careful and experienced connsel, if they wish to avoid delay. All cases entrusted to my care, are attended to at once, and all letters answered by return mail, *and no charge is made until the Pension is granted.*

☞Persons entitled to the $100 Bounty, can have their claims cashed, on application at my office. Attorneys and Pension Agents, writing for Blank forms, and requisite printed instructions, also persons desiring counsel to enable them to locate lands under the provisions of the late Homestead Act, should enclose a fee. Address (with stamp,)

M. A. CANDERS, Att'y. at Law,
Greensburg, Pa.

July 4, 1862.—3m.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the books, vendue list, &c., of the estate of John S. Statler, deceased, are placed in the hands of John Smith, Esq., in Schellsburg, for settlement and collection.

SAMUEL G. STATLER, *Adm'r.*
July 18. *With the Will annexed.*

Prothonotary's Notice.

Justices of the Peace and other officers entitled to receive the acts of Assembly for 1862, are hereby notified that they have been received at the Prothonotary's Office, and are ready for delivery.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Bedford, July 25, 1862.—tc.

$10,000 WANTED.

My books are posted for settlement up to July 1. I hereby call upon every person having unsettled accounts with me to call at once. I do not wish to *press* any one for money, but those who neglect or refuse to settle, will most surely be sued.

WM. HARTLEY.

August 15, 1862.

CHEAP, 800 CHEAP

Glass Fruit & Tomato Jars

for sale at Hartley's. These are the best and cheapest jars made, and the same jar that is recommended by the New York Agriculturist.

☞Call soon and lay in a supply before all are sold, at the sign of the Pad Lock, next door East of A. B. Cramer & Co's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the subscriber, on the estate of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN C. DICKEN,
August 15, 1862.—6tat. Executor.

NOTICE,

I hereby give notice that I have purchased the following property at Sheriff's sale: Four milch cows, one black mare, and one bay mare; all of which I shall leave in the possession of the late owner, John Blair, in Cumberland Valley township, during my pleasure.

JACOB SLIGER.

August 15—3t.

NOTICE.

Contemplating a change in our business, we respectfully ask all who are in our debt to pay up. All accounts upon our books, due last January, if not settled by the 20th of August, 1862, will be given to the proper officer for collection.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

August 8, 1862.—3t.

Bedford Rail Road.

Sealed proposals for the graduation of one third of one mile of this road, beginning at the western terminus of Section No. 12, leading thence to the Turnpike Road, will be received by the Directors up to the 10th day of September next. Estimates, &c., of the work to be done will be on exhibition at the office of the Company in Bedford.

By order of the Board,

JOHN P. REED, Sec'y.

Bedford, August 8, 1862.

Attention, Stock Subscribers.

The subscribers to the capital stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they can relieve themselves of the penalty of 12 per cent. interest on their subscriptions, by making payment of the principal on or before the 10th day of September next; and in case it will be inconvenient to pay cash down, their notes payable in 30, 60 and 90 days will be taken as cash. After that date suits will be brought against all delinquents.

By order of the Board,

JOHN P. REED, Treasurer.

Bedford, August 8, 1862.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JOHN TAYLOR and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs., Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the first Monday of September, (being the 1st, day) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 8th of August, in the year of our Lord, 1862.

JOHN J. CESSNA,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
August 8, 1862. }

Pen up Your Hogs.

Supplement to the ordinance for the preventing of swine from running at large in the borough of Bedford, passed July 21, 1856.

SEC. 1. It is hereby enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Bedford, That no swine, either large or small, shall run at large in any of the alleys, streets, or public places, within the limits of the borough of Bedford, after the 16th of August, 1862. And the High Constable of said borough is hereby authorized to pen up any swine that he may find running at large within said limits. The owner may reclaim such property upon the payment of one dollar fine for each head penned up—one half of which amount shall go to the High Constable in consideration of three written notices which he shall post up in some public places in said borough, and the balance shall go to the borough of Bedford.

SEC. 2. In case any such swine be not reclaimed within two days after such notice be given, the same shall be sold at public sale by the High Constable, after which sale the owner can redeem them by paying the purchaser thereof 20 per cent. more than the amount paid the High Constable by said purchaser within three days after said purchase. And in case any swine thus sold be not redeemed the amount received from such sale or sales shall go to the Treasury of the borough, the High Constable retaining the sum of one dollar for his services.

SEC. 3. In case any swine be demanded by the owner, before the High Constable has time to give notice, the owner shall pay him 25 cents for each head in his custody, which amount shall be allowed the High Constable for his trouble, and—

SEC. 4. So much of the ordinance to which this is a supplement, as is hereby altered, or supplied, is hereby repealed.

Approved August 12, 1862.

JOHN H. RUSH, Chief Bur.
JOHN PALMER, Sec'y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary having been issued to the undersigned, residing in Bedford county, on the estate of Daniel F. Beegle, late of Allegheny township, Blair county, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them in legal form for settlement, to JOHN M. GIBBONEY, at Duncansville, or to

WM. S. BEEGLE, Ex'r.

August 8, 1862.—6t,

STRAY HEIFERS.

Came trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber residing in Juniata township, on or about the 15th of May last, one red muley heifer, two years old, and one black heifer, also two years old. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be disposed of as the law directs.

L. N. FYAN.

August 8.—3t.

JACOB REED, G. W. RUPP, J. J. SCHELL,

REED, RUPP AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Curley, & Co., Pittsburg.

LIST OF CAUSES,

Put down for Trial at Sept. Term, (1st day,) 1862.

1	Harry Smith et al	vs. Reuben Smith
2	J. W. Tate	vs, Sarah E. Sigafoos
3	David McCormick	vs. Anthony Bowser
4	J. C. McLanahan et al	vs. A. J. Snively, Esq.
5	D. C. McCormick	vs. Castleton Ake
6	Francis D. Saupp	vs. Fletcher & Bannan
7	R. D. Barclay's use	vs. Jacob Brenneman
8	Isaac Shriner	vs. Joseph W. Imler
9	Same	vs. John Ake
10	Hezekiah O'Neal	vs. Charles P. Adams
11	John H. P. Adams	vs. William Adams
12	Isabel Welchman	vs. Charles Smith
13	George Waltman et al	vs. James England
14	Samuel J. Way	vs. Dr. F. C. Reamer
15	David Imler	vs. Joseph Crissman
16	Silas C. Sparks	vs. William Dibert
17	O. E. Shannon	vs. Jacob Fisher
18	Alex. P. Long's use	vs. A. B. Cramer et al
19	J. M. Shoemaker	vs. B. W. Garretson
20	Colin Loyer et al	vs. Isaac Wigfield
21	Anna Diehl	vs. Jacob Snyder [lin
22	J. M. Shoemaker & Co.	vs. Radebaugh & M'Mul-

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.

Proth'y's Office, Bedford, Aug. 1, '62.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

Hezekiah Logue, vs. Margaret Logue. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford co., No. 38, May Term, 1862. On motion of Joseph W. Tate, Esq., D. B. Trontman, of Palo Alto, appointed Commissioner to take testimony and report the facts, &c. The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office, in the township of Londonderry, on Friday, 29th August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested are notified to attend.

DANIEL B. TROUTMAN,
August 1, 1862.—4t. Commissioner.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested, are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts, in the Register's Office of Bedford County; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation.

1 The account of Jacob Croyle, Executor of the last will &c., of Christan Blattenburger, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

2 The account of John Fickes, guardian of Barbara E. Fickes, and of the minor children of Valentine Fickes, deceased.

3 The account of Nathan Robison, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, deceased.

4 The final account of George Potter, acting Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Potter, late of South Woodbery Township, deceased.

5 The guardianship account of Jacob Bernhard, guardian of David Lynch, one of the heirs of John B. Lynch, late of Fulton County, deceased.

6 The guardianship account of John Mower, Esq., guardian of Joseph A. Tate, and of the heirs of William Tate, deceased.

7 The account of Michael Lutz, Administrator of the Estate of Rosanna Lutz, late of Snake Spring Township, deceased.

8 The account of Joseph Imler, Administrator of the Estate of Lavina Imler, late of Union township, deceased.

9 The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Samuel Carn, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

10 The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of Eve Ann Little, late of Bedford Borough, deceased.

11 The account of O. E. Shannon, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of George Miller, late of South Woodbury Township, deceased.

12 The account of Henry Keely, Administrator of the Estate of Solomon Fluck, late of Bedford County, deceased.

13 The account of Henry Keely, Administrator of the Estate of Levi Fluck, late of Bedford County, deceased.

14 The account of George W. Cessna, Administrator of the Estate of Peter M. Cessna, late of Colerain Township, deceased.

15 The account of Christian Batzell, Executor of the last Will, &c., of Louis Spies, late Hopewell Township, deceased.

16 The account of Michael Ott, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Ott, late of Napier Township, deceased.

17 The account of George D. Kauffman, Administrator of the Estate of Henry Kauffman, late of St. Clair Township, deceased.

18 The account of A. B. Bunn, Executor of the last Will &c., of Philip Shrader, late of Napier Township, deceased.

19 The account of David T. Miller, Administrator of the estate of Susannah Miller, late of South Woodberry Township, deceased.

20 The final account of Adam H. Dibert & John Mower, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Holderbaum, late of Bedford Township, deceased.

21 The account of Henry McDonald and Michael Wertz, Esq., Administrators of the estate of Dan'l McDonald, late of Union township, deceased.

22 The account of John S. Holsinger, Administrator of George M. Holsinger, deceased, who was Administrator of John Roudebush, late of Union Township, deceased.

S. H. TATE,
Register's Office, } Register.
Bedford, Aug. 1st, '62. }

FINAL NOTICE.

The accounts of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., in the hands of J. M. Shoemaker, must be settled immediately. All debtors are notified to come forward and make payment, as in case of neglect the only notice hereafter will come to them by the hands of an officer. "A stitch in time saves nine!"

J. M. SHOEMAKER.

July 25th.—tf.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber, executor of the last Will and Testament of Mary Ann Buxton, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises, in Southampton township, on Tuesday, the 26th day of August next, the following described tract of land, late the property of said deceased, viz:—A tract of land, adjoining lands of Susan Tewell, on the East, Mrs. Howser, on the West, E. Northcraft and David Walter, on the North, and Moses Iiams on the South, contoining about

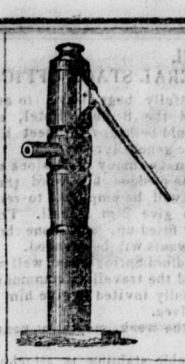
ONE HUNDRED & NINETY FOUR ACRES,

about one hundred acres of which are cleared and under fence, a portion of which is meadow, the residue is timber land. The buildings are a TWO STORY LOG HOUSE, a Double Log Barn, Spring House and other out-buildings. There is also a considerable apple orchard on the premises.

Possession given on the first of April next.

☞Terms—CASH.

FREDERICK BUXTON,
July 25, 1862.—4t Executor.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 30th day of August, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

1. One tract of land containing 60 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half dwelling house, with kitchen attached, tenant house, and double log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John H. Rush, Robert Fyan and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Adam Earnest.

2. Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house, log barn, and other out-buildings, adjoining lands of Eckhart Horn's heirs, land lately of John Shafer, and others. situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Gideon Hiteshew.

3. Also, all defendant, John Wright's interest in and to one tract of land, containing 500 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house and log stable thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon; adjoining lands of Philip Swartzwelder, Joshua Pennell and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Wright.

4. Also, one tract of land containing 131 acres, more or less, about 25 acres cleared and under fence, with a log frame dwelling house with basement, and frame bank barn thereon erected; also, a young apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Levi H. Diehl, David Brailier and others; situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Miller.

6. Also, all defendant, J. Peter Krichbaum's, interest in the following described tract of land, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, and State of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Big Will's Creek, being the land that the said J. Peter Krichbaum bought of Peter Smith, adjoining lands of John Wilhelm, John Miller, Levi Shaffer, Shroyer and others. One tract, or part of a tract of land containing 261 acres and 136 perches, and the other tract warranted in the name of Edward Allen, containing 464 acres and allowance, and taken in execution as the property of J. Peter Krichbaum.

7. Also, one lot of ground in the borough of Bedford, fronting about 55 feet on Pitt street, and extending back 240 feet to an alley, with a new two story brick dwelling house, with brick back building attached and brick smoke house thereon erected, adjoining lot of John Hafer on the East, and lot of John Arnold on the West, situate in Bedford borough, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Spidel.

8. Also, one tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, log stable, and saw mill thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Jos. Mills, John Mills' heirs and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Jacob C. Boor.

9 Also, all defendant, Dr. S. A. Fitch's, right; title and interest, in and to one lot of ground in the town of Lewistown, fronting about 60 feet on Schellsburg street, and extending back about 120 feet, with a two story plank dwelling house and carriage shed thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Stiffler, Emanuel Benton and others, situate in Union township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Dr. S. A. Fitch.

10. Also, one tract of land containing 285 acres, more or less, about 100 acres cleared and under fence with a story and a half plank dwelling house, story and a half log dwelling house, saw mill, small grist mill and bank barn thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Nathan Grubb, Laban Hanks, Samuel Snively and others, situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of John Martin.

11. Also, one tract of land containing 178 acres, more or less, about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alexander Fletcher, John Robison and others, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad Smith.

12. Also, all defendant, Geo Miller's interest in and to one tract of land, containing 5 acres, more or less, about 3½ acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, with kitchen attached, blacksmith shop, cooper shop, log stable and other outbuildings thereon erected.

13. Also, one other tract containing 80 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above tract, lands of John Cluce, Thomas Growden and others, situate in Cumberland Valley township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of George Miller.

14. Also, one tract of land containing 150 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with about 250 apple, peach and pear trees growing thereon, adjoining lands of Samuel Vondersmith, W. M. Hall, Esq., and others, situate in Bedford township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of William Lyon, Esq.

15. Also, all defendant, Solomon Dull's interest in and to one tract of land containing 15 acres, more or less, about 7 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house and small stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinky, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Dull.

16. Also, one tract of land containing 100 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story stone dwelling house, with kitchen attached, bank barn, tenant house, and other out buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Hartley, widow Weisel and others, situate in Snake Spring township, Bedford county, and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Ritchey's administrators.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Aug. 1, 1862.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION,

FROM ITS COMMENCEMENT TO ITS CLOSE,
BY THOMAS P. KETTELL.

Giving an account of its origin, the secession of the Southern States and the formation of the Confederate Government, the concentration of the Military and financial resources of the Federal Government, the development of its vast power, the raising, organizing, and equipping of the Armies and Navies; lucid, vivid, and accurate description of battles, bombardment, sieges and surrender of Forts, captured batteries, etc., etc. The immense financial resources and comprehensive measures of the Government, the enthusiasm and patriotic contributions of the people, together with sketches of the lives of all the eminent statesmen and military and naval commanders, from official sources.

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WM. A. GROVE, Substitute for
J. L. DAUGHERTY.

July 25, 1862.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

GREAT BOOK IN PRESS.

THRILLING INCIDENTS
OF THE

GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

The Heroism of our Soldiers & Sailors.

ILLUSTRATED.

1 vol., large 12mo. Price, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass, in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hairbreadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL. D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principle battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it

BOOKSELLERS, POSTMASTERS, and CANVASSING AGENTS will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞*A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscription.*

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I. now ready, Vol. II. nearly ready.

This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

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FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

PIANOS.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, *care* JOY, COE & Co., *Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.* July 11th '62. 1 y.

ANOTHER VICTORY!!!

Richmond has Fallen,

AND MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS

Has just returned from the city with one of the

MOST SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple Goods

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET,

Consisting, in part, of LADIES' DRESS GOODS of every variety and of the very LATEST STYLE—such as

Shepherd's and French Plaids;
Black and White Plaid Silks—Plaid
Neapolitan Silks for Traveling Suits:
Organdy Lawns, Choice Styles;—Mozambiques and Tomertines, (scarce and desirable;)
Silk Poplins, and Fancy Striped Barages, &c., &c., &c.

ALSO—A splendid assortment of Lace Mantles and Shawls; French Embroidered Robes with Mantles; Brocheo and Stella Shawls, together with every variety of Bonnet and Dress Trimmings—too numerous to mention.

Also—BONNETS, of the latest style—Fine English Straw, Silk, Neapolitan and Braid Bonnets, White Black and Grey—both trimmed and untrimmed. A large assortment of Ribbons, Ruches, Flowers, Silk mits, Silk and Kid Gloves, Braids, Laces, Parasols, Sun Shades, Ladies, Misses and Childrens HATS—a full assortment of the latest style.

All the above goods were bought for CASH, and will be sold at prices that defy all competition.

Bonnets at 50 cents, Ruches 12½ to 25 cents, Kid Gloves 62½ cents, Silk Gloves 18¾ cents, Trimming Ribbon 12½ cents, Shepherd's Plaids 18¾ cents, Lace Mantles at $3.00, Hoopskirts from 50 cts. to $2.00.

☞Call and examine the goods for yourselves.

SARAH E. SIGAFOOS.

Bedford, June 6, 1862.

The War Just Commenced!!

SIX good hands wanted immediately, with wages according to workmanship, to work at the Millwrighting business.

S. D. BROAD.

Schellsburg, May 30, 1862.

Public Sale of

DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S REAL ESTATE
IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises, in Monroe township, on Saturday, August 16, 1862, the following described Real Estate, to wit: The Real Estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died seized, containing 210¾ acres, neat measure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Mearkle, Jonas Williams heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a Three Story Weather-boarded Log House, Log Barn, Blacksmith Shop, Spring House, and other buildings. Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, of which 12 acres, at least, are meadow, the balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and contains a good spring close to the house.

Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT,
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
July 18, 1862.—at Administrators.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNITURE POLISH.

Prepared from an improved recipe by the proprietor of the "BROTHER JONATHAN POLISH," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks, and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting gloss to all kinds of Varnished work, from Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this NEW FURNITURE POLISH, a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your Tables, Chairs, Desks, Pianos, Picture Frames, Carriages, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1, Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENT WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1972, NEW YORK P. O

The HOUSEKEEPER'S NEW FURNIRURE POLISH is for sale here by

Iron City College

PITTSBURG, PA., Corner Penn and St. Clair Sts

The largest Commercial School of the United States, with a patronage of nearly 3,000 Students, in five years from 31 States, and the only one which affords complete and reliable instruction in all the following branches, viz: Mercantile, Manufacturers, Steam Boat, Railroad and Book-keeping. First Premium Plain and Ornamental Penmanship; also, Surveying and Mathematics generally.

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Pays for a Commercial Course. Students enter and review at any time.

☞Ministers' sons' tuition at half price.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a beautiful College view of 8 square feet, containing a good variety of writing, lettering and flourishing, inclose 24 cents in stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburg, Pa.

April 19, 1862.

DR. WM. B. HURD'S Dental Remedies

ARE

THE BEST IN THE WORLD,

INSURING

FINE TEETH & A SWEET BREATH,

AND

CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound TEETH? Use DR. WM. B. HURD'S UNRIVALLED TOOTH POWDER, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friends? Use DR. HURD'S CELEBRATED MOUTH WASH. Price, 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for CANKER, BAD BREATH, BLEEDING GUMS, SORE MOUTH, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you, or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get DR. HURD'S MAGIC TOOTHACHE DROPS. Price, 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S NEURALGIA PLASTERS. The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price, 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a TREATISE ON PRESERVING TEETH? Get DR. W. B. HURD'S DENTAL TREASURY, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price, $1. Sent by express on receipt of price.

For sale at all the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice-President of the New York City Dental Society.

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WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.

DR. HURD'S DENTAL REMEDIES ARE FOR SALE IN THIS PLACE BY

NEW FIRM.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Josiah Baughman and Bro. having taken John A. Gump as a partner in the Foundry business, will continue under the firm of

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & CO.,

to fill all orders for CASTINGS of every description as well as MACHINERY of all kinds in our line of business. Repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and on the shortest notice. All our work is WARRANTED.

We manufacture Cooking, Parlor and Ten Plate STOVES, and in addition to stoves of our own make we will keep on hand and furnish to order all kinds of stoves from the best Eastern manufactories. We have, also, a TIN SHOP connected with the above, and we are confident we can sell

Stoves, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, as low as the lowest.

In the room formerly occupied by Simon S. Shafer as a dry goods store, we have opened a fine assortment of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERS AND SHOEMAKERS' FINDINGS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, CEDAR WARE, BRUSHES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

Celebrated Self Adjusting Clothes Wringer.

This is the greatest invention of the day for ladies. We are the only authorized agents of Bedford county for the sale of this splendid invention. Call and see it in operation, ladies!

TERMS:—Cash or produce, except to prompt paying customers, but in no case will longer credit than six months be given.

BAUGHMAN, GUMP & Co.

June 27, 1862.

Kollock's Dandelion Coffee.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all billious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
February 28, 1862.—1y*

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST: HOW RESTORED.

Just published in a sealed Envelope. Price six cents:

A LECTURE ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT & RADICAL cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book, &c.*

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing,

DR. CHAS. J. C. KLINE,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office Box, 4586.
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$25!] EMPLOYMENT [$75

AGENTS WANTED!

We will pay from $25 to $75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

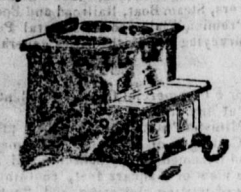
Aug. 23, '61.

GREAT ATTRACTION
AT THE
BIG PADLOCK.

WILLIAM HARTLEY now offers to the public, the largest, best selected, and most elegant stock of

Hardware and Useful Inventions,

ever brought to Bedford county. His *prices* will suit *cash buyers.* He has also aadded

STOVE  STOVE

Department, to his already elegant stock, and can now furnish Cooking Stoves, with all the late improvements, unsurpassed for beauty and excellence, WARRANTED in every respect, and as cheap as the cheapest. Those desiring to purchase an extra heavy plated Cook Stove, that will last a life time, and never *cave in*, or fail to bake "whilst the dough lasts," should give Hartley a call.

Skillets, Iron Pots, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Fruit Cans, &c.. &c., always on hand.

The celebrated "Self-adjusting Clothes Wringer," may be seen in operation at Hartley's, for the sale of which he has secured the *exclusive* right. No use talking about it—go and see it, ladies!

FAIRBANKS' PATENT SCALES!

Merchants, Farmers and Millers can buy these from Hartley at Manufacturers' prices, *delivered in Bedford*, as he has the agency, and by buying from him you can *save freight*.

Farmers can be accommodated with all the best inventions in *Farm Machinery*, such as Grain Drills, Cider Mills, Chop Mills, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters, Ploughs, Grain Fans, Apple Parers, Churns, Grind Stones, and any thing else in his line. Remember all goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Every body pleased, and satisfaction guaranteed to all reasonable men. Hartley will not allow any regular dealer to undersell him, and will always endeador to furnish the very best articles in his line for the money.

TERMS—Cash, or Produce, unless as a *special favor* to *reliable and prompt paying customers*, but in no case will a longer credit be given than 6 months.

Bedfort, May 2, 1862.

EMPIRE OF FASHION.

PEACE TO BE DECLARED

On the Ninth of June

CHEAP CASH FANCY STORE!

SHUCK BROTHERS will open a new and splendid stock of Fancy Dry Goods, in the new building, one door West of S. & W. Shuck's dry goods store, on the 5th of June, to consist, in part, of

FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES,

Poplins, Grenadines, De Laines, Berages,

FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &c.

SILK and CLOTH MANTILLAS, New Styles!

SHAWLS, in great variety!

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

of every description!

READY MADE BONNETS, BONNET TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

CHILDREN'S HATS AND FLATS,

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS and fine laced Boots
CHILDREN'S do. do. do.

NOTIONS, in Great Variety.

Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Collars,

Dress Trimmings, Perfumery, &c., &c.

The above stock will consist of every article usually kept in First Class Fancy Stores, *selected by a lady of superior taste and experience*, who has spent the greater portion of her life in the business, in Second Street and Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. She will take charge of the establishment, and we ask our patrons and the public generally, to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

N. B.—The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock lately arrived, and a continuance of public patronage.

S. & W. SHUCK.

May 23, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the Subscriber, on the Will of Juliana Beegle, late of Rainsburg, in said County, that all persons indebted to said Estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. D. BEEGLE, Ex'r.
Residing in St. Clairsville.

August 1, 1862.

Glass Fruit Jars.

Blymire & Son are now offering for sale the best and MOST RELIABLE SELF SEALING FRUIT JAR ever brought before the public.

Having the *right* to sell these jars, being patentde, they are the only firm in town offering them to the public.

HARDWARE, OILS, PAINTS, &c., at lowest CASH prices.

GEO. BLYMIRE & SON.

July 4, 1862.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

NEW STORE.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF CHEAP

NEW and FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.,

At Mann's Corner, Juliana Street.

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened out at this well known stand, a carefully selected stock of

Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.

consisting in part of Calicoes, Ginghams, Lawns, Delaines, Challies, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Cotonades, Linens, Coatings, &c.. &c., nearly all of which will be sold at OLD PRICES

A great variety of Ladies' and Misses STRAW GOODS, Gentlemen's STRAW, WOOL and SILK HATS, BOOTS and SHOES, in great variety, and warranted "SIMON PURE;" together with a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, such as Coffee, White and Brown Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Imperial and Colong Teas, Rice, Spices, Extract of Coffee, and almost every article usually kept in a VARIETY STORE.

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 16 1862.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.

All who have Friends and Relatives in the Army or Navy, should take especial care, that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds affecting Troops,

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable medicines, and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each Pot or Box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden us, usually arise from trouble or annoyances, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taking according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action in both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by over Fatigue.

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the Soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the Bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers Attention! Indiscretions of Youth

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system and leave the Patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds either occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises.

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, these are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor woundas and almost dying sufferer might have his wounds dressed immediately, if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking night and morning 6 or 8 Pills, to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every Soldier's Knapsack and Seaman's Chets should be provided with these valuable Remedies.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the Manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 10, 1862.

DRUGS AND BOOKS

H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,

In the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most mode rn and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the travelling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Springs, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

Bedford, April 20, 1860.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

CALL AT FARQUHAR'S for good Shoes and Boots, a very fine article of Calf Skin Boots for sale. May 30.

A GREAT VARIETY of Men and Boys' Hats, at Farquhar's. May 30.

WANTED, Butter, Eggs, Rags, Wool, and all kinds of country produce, at Farquhar's New Store, Mann's Corner, Juliana St. May 30.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,

Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

DENTIST.

C. M. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY,
RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHAS. H GERE A. B., Principal,

Miss S. J. BRIM, Preceptress,

Miss A. L. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

This institution, under the supervision of the above named persons, assisted by other competent Teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Lettres, In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The Spring Term will commence on April 7, 1862. Students admitted at any time. Habits of health, System, and promptness, views, moral, social, and domestic, are here made prominent objects of tuition. That the physical powers, as well as the mental, may be cultivated—Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the Students meet each day for systematic physical exercise.

$22.50 Will pay for board, including furnished rooms, room rent, fuel and tuition in common English, per term of eleven weeks. Extras at moderate charges, even less than heretofore, or than the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest class in college.

For Circulars, or particulars, address

CHAS. H. GERE A. B.,

Dec. 21, 1861. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

W. W. MAIR. JOHNS. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs. Washabaugh and Bannon, would most respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, PLOUGHS, APPLE MILLS, COOKING, TEN PLATE, AND COAL STOVES, SLED AND

Sleigh soles, wash kettles of different sizes wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article), oven doors, and every thing usually made in a Country Foundry.

☞PLOUGHS.—WOODCOCK, SEYLE and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS.—Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the emergencies of the times, we will

Sell low for CASH, or country produce.

Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

feb 25,'60-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared on do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 16, 1862.

FOR SALE,
OR EXCHANGE —

Three tracts of very choice farm land, containing 160 acres in each tract, situate on the Illinois Central R. R., in Champaign co., State of Illinois, 8 miles from the city of Urbana, and 1 mile from Rental Station on said road. Two of the tracts adjoin, and one of them has a never filing pond of water. The city of Urbeuna contains a population of 3000. Champaign is the greatest wheat growing county in the State. Address,

F. C. REAMER,

Bedford, Pa.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1861.,

Union Hotel,
WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Coal Oil.

COAL OIL of the best quality, and WARRANTED NON EXPLOSIVE, for sale at George Blymire & Son's, at reduced prices.

Also—HARDWARE of every description; GRASS and GRAIN SCYTHES in great variety

COOKING, PARLOR and HEATING STOVES, of every description, among which may be found the celebrated *PRINCE ROYAL*, the best and most perfect stove in the market. Warranted as represented. They are the only firm in town who can sell this stove, having the *sole agency*.

Call and see for yourselves. Every thing in our line at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

June 6, 1862.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of the Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house— new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennet and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

100 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.

ALSO.

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can de well relied upon or future welth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

Sept. 20, 1861. O. F. SHANNON.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

An excellent farm, situated 4½ miles North East of Bedford, in Bedford township, containing

180 Acres, More or Less,

is offered at private sale on very reasonable terms. Eighty acres of this farm are cleared and under fence. The improvements consist of a

Two Story Log House and Barn,

A young orchard of choice fruit, &c., &c. The farm adjoins lands of Charles Smith, Tho's. Hughes, and others. The title is entirely free from all incumbrances. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Gazette, or

JOHN H. RUSH, Bedford, Pa.

March 21, 1862.—tf.

ATTENTION, MERCHANTS!

You are hereby requested to come forward immediately and lift your licenses for 1862 as the State must have her money. By attending to this notice costs may be saved.

A. J. SANSOM,
Treasurer.

June 27.—3 tsat.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

J. W LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

Will attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

WILL PRACTICE IN BEDFORD AND FULTON COUNTIES.

DR. F. C. REAMER,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office and residence on Pit Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius

Bedford, Aug 1, 1861.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

George Blymire & Son

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Hardwares Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron Wares, Parlor, Ten Plate and Cooking Stoves, of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2 50, up to $15 00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public generally to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *Cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend, to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on a short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed to distribute money in the hands of A. J. Statler, administrator of Geo. W. Statler, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 27th day of August inst., when and where all may attend.

JOHN PALMER,

August 1, 1862.—4t. Auditor.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the New Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage acceptable. Address, Dr. DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association. No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 31st, '61

PICTURES!

Pictures!! Pictures!!

I have just returned from the Eastern cities, and having purchased the latest improvements for Photographing, Ambrotyping, taking views, &c. I am prepared to furnish *PICTURES OF EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE*, and at reasonable prices.—My stock consists of

AMBROTYPES,

Whole, Half, and Quarter Size,

PHOTOGRAPHS.

"Cartes De Visite" Photographs,

VIGNETTE PHOTOGRAPHS,

A beautiful assortment of

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS and LOCKETS,

Union Frames and Cases of all sizes, Ornamental and Plain Gilt frames, and every other kind of frames and cases used for Ambrotypes, and Photographic Pictures, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. I have also a fine portfolio of Stereoscopic views, which the public are invited to examine.

All orders promptly executed. Terms invariably CASH, without respect to persons.

T. R. GETTYS.

June 13, 1862.—3m

MINERAL SPRING HOTEL

THE undersigned has opened the above named Hotel a few doors South of the Court House, (formerly kept by Mrs. Filler, as a boarding House) where he will be happy to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. Boarders will be taken by the week, month or year. Persons attending Court will find this House very convenient.

The Bed Rooms in this Hotel are very large and well ventilated and furnished in the best style.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquor.

The Stable will be in charge of a good and attentive hostler.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

April 25th, 1862.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C.

Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *MAGILL & HOFFMEIER*, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, I inform my patrons and the public generally, that I will keep constantly on hand a choice stock of

Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Whips, &c., &c.

Persons desiring to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell lower than any other firm in the county. Orders from a distance promptly filled. Repairing of all kinds promptly executed.

Hoping by strict attention to business to merit the public patronage, I will always be found at my establishment, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel.

☞The business of the late firm will be settled by the subscriber.

J. B. MAGILL.

June 6, 1862.

CONFECTIONERY
AND GROCERY

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoanuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream-candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tartar, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, penholders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

June 17, '59.-1y.

LOVERING'S GOLDEN SYRUP, and all kinds of family groceries, very cheap at Farquhar's new store, Mann's Corner. May 30.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

John Cessna, Esq. vs. Joseph Leasure & John Gordon. } In the Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 6, February Term, 1862. On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., J. P. Reed appointed auditor to make distribution, &c. The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in the borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED, *Auditor.*

July 18, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

In the matter of the account of John W. Crisman, administrator of the estate of Miranda Rickel, dec'd., O. E. Shannon appointed auditor to settle the exceptions to said account, report the facts and make distribution. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Bedford, on Friday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

O. E. SHANNON, *Auditor.*

July 18, 1862.

ROCK POWDER—

Just received and for sale by

March 22. A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, BEDFORD, PA.

Shop at the east end of town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

☞All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1862.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE;

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION!

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head, hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c.

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined, but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD.

Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 24.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.

Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON," is on the WRAPPER of each bottle

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,

[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.] PROPRIETORS

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.

George B. Amick, St. Clairsville.
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodbury.

June 13, 1862—6y.